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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECRET

Plant History of AEG Union Electrical Plant in Vienna (Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to numbers and letters in Enclosure B)

1. During World War II, two buildings which were formerly located in the northern part of the enclosure of the AEG Union plant were destroyed and no attempt was made to reconstruct them. Part of the mess hall and the welding shop (11) were damaged but they were repaired after the war. According to hearsay, during the war this plant employed between 2,000 and 2,500 workers. Aside from the main plant complex, a smaller branch consisting of one building was located in downtown Vienna. It produced only small motors. The main complex produced all kinds of electrical equipment, plus some equipment of a strictly military nature. Source heard that searchlights and submarine electric motors were produced in large quantities. Also a certain device called "Strammer Max" was put out by the plant. Source could not elaborate on the subject at all because this information was gained by hearsay.

2. After the war, the part of the plant located in town was stripped of machinery and was rented out as a garage. The plant still owned the building but exercised no control over it. Immediately following the end of the war, all machinery, except very old models, was shipped off to the USSR as a part of reparation payments. Beginning in 1946, the old equipment was cleaned out and production resumed. An acute shortage of skilled personnel and adequate machinery has been felt throughout the years. In 1948 and 1949, 25 to 26 turning lathes and milling and grinding machines arrived from Czechoslovakia. Nevertheless, breakdowns were very frequent in the plant, mostly because of the age of the equipment. This plant had a total of 950 lathes and other machines before the Soviets stripped the plant. After the "stripping", there were 110 to 115 lathes and other machines left.

Plant Organization

See Enclosure A for an organizational chart of the AEG Union Plant.

Power Supply

3. Two 10,000-volt cables led into the plant through the transformer station located between the wall and building (5). One cable (650kw) provided power for the whole plant, whereas the other cable (800kw) supplied power only for the generator section. The latter cable was not switched on [redacted] and then reportedly for generator testing. 50X1

Fire Precautions

4. There were fire extinguishers in all plant buildings. Four or five fire hydrants were scattered in the area outside. A fire brigade consisting of factory workers assembled for training once a month whenever an inspector arrived from Vienna. After checking all fire fighting equipment, the inspector made out a written report which he forwarded to higher authorities. One major fire occurred [redacted] when a timber storage shed burned down. A fire brigade from the nearby community of Stadlau arrived within a few minutes after the fire broke out. Somewhat later, several fire trucks arrived from the main fire-fighting station in Vienna. The fire was put out without any damage to neighboring buildings. No panic was observed, only excitement. 50X1

Security Measures

5. Security measures were extremely lax at the plant. The plant area was neither patrolled nor guarded during normal working days. On longer holidays of one or two days, two policemen were assigned to patrol the

plant on the outside. A receptionist-watchman who was stationed in the building (2) took care of visitors. Passes of workers were never checked.

Labor Force

6. The number of employees at the plant averaged 770, of which approximately 600 were production workers and the rest were white collar workers. The total number of women employed in the plant was 150. The average age of male workers was 35 to 40. Most of the skilled specialists were well beyond 45 years of age.

7. Production workers were paid on an hourly basis and they were paid once a week. White collar workers had fixed salaries and were paid semi-monthly. A work week normally consisted of five days, nine hours a day. When orders for production increased, necessitating a bigger labor force, additional people were hired. In cases of stepped-up production, the number of work shifts increased to two and sometimes three. In such cases, a representative of the plant management got together with a representative of the workers' union to discuss wage matters, i.e., longer shifts, overtime pay. When production demands decreased, some of the unskilled labor force was accordingly dismissed. If the labor force was reduced to a minimum and there still was a work shortage, workers were shifted around to different jobs within the plant, e.g., women were assigned to wash windows and do other odd jobs. The shortage of skilled specialists was so acute that in several cases the plant management was seriously worried as to what the plant would do if one of several very old technicians died.

8. In general, workers of all USIA factories and plants were receiving slightly higher salaries and wages than workers in Austrian industry. Source believes that this was mainly motivated by propaganda reasons. Wages in the plant were as follows:

Director, Soviet	6600 schillings and 1,000 rubles per month
Chief Engineer, Soviet	5500 schillings and some rubles per month
Chief Engineer, Austrian	8500 schillings per month
White collar workers:	Average worker - 1200 to 1800 schillings per month
	Designers, engineers - 2300 to 2600 schillings per month
	Section chiefs - 2300 to 2700 schillings per month
Production workers:	Average qualified worker - 280 to 300 schillings per week
	Skilled specialists - 300 to 330 schillings per week.

Workers' Union

9. There were two unions functioning within the AEG Union plant; one for production workers (Oesterreichische Gewerkschaft, Sektion Metallarbeiter, Elektrobetriebe), and one uniting all white collar workers (Oesterreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund, Sektion Privat Angestellte). Every two years, elections to local union committees were held by secret ballot. The committee of the production workers' union

consisted of 13 members, of which only six, the chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer, and three trustees were active. The other seven were reserve members. The committee of the white collar workers' union consisted of four active and four inactive members. Membership dues were automatically deducted from the payroll. Membership cards were kept in unions' safes.

10. Both unions were very active. Executive committees were usually staffed with Communist Party members. All workers, with almost no exceptions, belonged to one of the two unions. About 60 percent of all workers were members of the Communist Party for one reason or another. Far from all those belonging to the Party were in the union for ideological reasons. In private conversations, quite a few union members expressed themselves against the Party.

11. Unions were quite effective in obtaining raises for workers. Almost every month a list of names was submitted by the union to the management of the plant. The Soviet director screened the list and made separate recommendations, after which he forwarded the list to the higher headquarters, AO Kabel in Vienna. There, the list was checked again and, after the determination was made as to who was to get a raise, the paperwork went back through the same channels. In most cases raises were granted. 50X1

12.

13. The waitresses were the first to go on strike, at 0700 hours one day. They talked the cooks, janitors, and the stokers into striking with them and then succeeded in getting the support of the support workers of the factory. Thus, although the main production elements were not on strike, the plant still could not function because there was no steam or electricity. At 1000 hours, after source had notified USIA headquarters of the strike and they in turn had notified the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, a representative of the Central Committee came to the plant and held a meeting of all the strikers, all Communist Party members, in the dining room.

14. The strikers demanded the increases they had asked for and failed to reach an agreement with the Central Committee representative, who urged them to abandon their strike. The Committee representatives then requested that a trade union representative come to the plant to arbitrate the strike, and that he specifically be a Social Democrat. The Social Democrat who was called addressed the strikers cleverly, keeping in the middle of the road, and neither approving or disapproving

the strike. He was finally asked by the Central Committee representative if he thought that the strike was fair in view of all the concessions already made by the plant. He was warned by the representative of the Central Committee that if he approved the strike, it would be necessary for the trade unions in all the other plants in Austria to also go out on strike. This action would make the strike very unjustified since the other plants had already reached agreements with their workers and had made concessions that were less than those granted [redacted] 50X1

5. Upon hearing this, the Social Democrat trade union representative (Austrian designation unknown to source) clarified his position and stated that his trade union would not support the strike. He added, however, that if the striking Communist workers still wished to strike, the trade union also would not prevent it. He then stated that the decision to continue the strike rested with the strikers, but since the trade union would have to pay the workers' loss in salary if the strike was not successful, he strongly urged all strikers to return to work. This they did at noon the same day.

6. [redacted] 50X1

7. At a closed-door meeting of all USIA Soviet personnel, a report was read in December which stated, in part, that the Social Democratic Party of Austria, which had always previously maintained a neutral position with regard to the Communist Party, was now actively and politically attacking the USIA organization and other Communist Party organizations. The report stated that the People's Party, which had heretofore always been aggressively antagonistic to the Communists, was now very neutral. Thus the strikes resulted in no loss and no gain for the Party.

Shortages of Raw Materials

18. No bottlenecks of a serious nature occurred due to production methods or plant personnel. However, small bottlenecks did occur as a result of late delivery of raw materials. In the event of delayed delivery, a message was sent out by the plant management to the higher echelons requesting action. In 1952, for a period of approximately six months, there was a general shortage of profile iron and non-ferrous metals in Austria. Subsequently USIA began to ration these metals. The AEG Union plant received only 10 tons of copper per month, which was far from sufficient. The plant management had to resort to buying these metals from blackmarketeers. Approximately 50 schillings were paid for one kilogram of copper, whereas 25 schillings was the normal price.

Raw Materials

19. Both the Austrian state and USIA-controlled firms were contracted to supply the AEG Union plant with necessary materials. Following are raw material suppliers:

a. Steel and iron

1. Schmidthutte Krems, a USIA firm, supplied transformers and dynamo iron.

2. Vost, an Austrian state firm, located in Linz, supplied dynamo iron, profile steel and iron, sheet iron, forged iron.

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3. Boehler & Co., an Austrian state firm located in Vienna, supplied iron and steel;

4. Alpine Montan, an Austrian state firm, located in northern Austria, supplied steel and iron;

5. Small quantities of transformer iron were bought in England from an unknown firm.

b. Aluminum, Copper, and Non-Ferrous Metals

1. Ranshofen,[3] an Austrian state firm, supplied aluminum.

2. Wiener Kabel,[4] a USIA firm, located in Vienna, supplied copper and cable.

3. F-A Felten,[5] an Austrian state firm in Vienna, supplied copper wire.

4. Ariadne,[6] a USIA firm located in Vienna, supplied cable.

5. Sichtermann,[7] a USIA firm located in Vienna, supplied cable.

6. Berndorf,[8] a USIA firm located in Berndorf, supplied ferrous metals.

c. Cast Iron

1. Vost, an Austrian state firm in Linz, supplied large parts, shafts, plates, rotors, etc.

2. Waagner Biro, a USIA firm located in Vienna, supplied small steel and pig iron parts.

3. Elin,[9] a USIA firm located in Liesing (Vienna), supplied small pig iron parts.

4. Wiener Leichtmetallwerke, a USIA firm in Vienna, supplied aluminum castings.

d. Insulation Materials

1. A firm, Isovolta,[10] supplied insulation band, asbestos, cable paper, bakelite.

2. At times, insulation materials were purchased from various other firms.

e. Paint and Lacquers

1. Supplied by Vinzenz Wagner, a USIA firm in Vienna.

2. Rembrantin,[11] a USIA firm in Vienna.

f. Timber

1. Lackenbach (sic) an Austrian firm located in suburban Vienna, supplied logs, boards, plywood, etc.

g. Fuel and Lubricants

1. Raab Karcher,[12] a USIA firm in Vienna, supplied coke and coal.

2. Gasoline, oil, lubricants and transformer oil were procured from a Soviet Oil Combine in Austria. Acetylene and Oxygen were obtained from a USIA firm; location and firm unknown.

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Routing of Incoming Orders

20. Orders for the Soviet Union were received through AO Kabel and were normally delivered to the plant by a Soviet employee. Orders from all other sources were received by mail or through a representative of the customer. After the order had been received, it was forwarded to the Commercial Section for screening. The order then went to the Soviet manager who approved it and sent it back to the Commercial Section. From there, the order was routed to the Sales Department for a detailed study. After the details had been worked out, the Sales Department issued local orders and distributed them among the following sections. The final destination of production orders was the Sales Department which notified the customer upon completion of the products:

a. The Design Section took up the selection and the working out of design patterns.

b. On the basis of drawings and plans, the Production Preparation Section determined the amount of necessary materials and issued requests for purchase of such materials.

c. The Warehouse Section, on the basis of requests, checked the quantity of necessary materials on hand and, if additional ones were needed, forwarded the request to the Supply Section.

d. The Supply Section complied with requests issued by the Warehouse Section.

e. The Standardization Department determined working norms for production of individual items.

f. The Calculations Department collected and computed all technical data pertaining to one particular order.

Production

21. When the plant first began functioning after the war, 90 to 95 percent of the total output was destined for the Soviet Union. Desperate pleas from Austrian firms were ignored in favor of Soviet requests. Production progressed normally until [redacted] orders from the USSR took a sizeable dip. From that time on, this plant continuously experienced difficulties in finding customers even though 70 to 80 percent of its output still went to the USSR. The quantities requested were far below those ordered before. Austrian firms had found other sources with which to deal and avoided the AEG Union plant. The plant had to resort to sending out agents in search of customers. The following is an overall summary of products manufactured in the AEG Union plant. Source could not elaborate on most abbreviations: 50X1

a. Transformers with capacities of:

from 1 to 99 kva;

from 100 to 999 kva;

from 1000 to 9999 kva;

from 10,000 and higher.

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Transformer types ID 100 with a capacity of 100 kva;

ID 500 with a capacity of 500 kva;

ID 250 with a capacity of 250 kva were produced.

(1) PDRF - 3x31,500/100, capacity 31.5 mva, voltage 110/38.5/6.6 kw, three-phase, triple-wound (trekhobmotochnyye).

(2) PDRF - 3x20,000/100, capacity 20 mva, voltage 110/38.5/6.6 kw, three-phase, triple-wound.

(3) PDRF - 3x20,000/110, capacity 20 mva, voltage 110/34.5/6.6 kw, three-phase, triple-wound.

Of the first two categories ((1) and (2) above), 19 transformers were made between 1952 and 1954 for the sum of 42,000,000 schillings.

b. Generators - [redacted] four generators were manufactured, two with capacities of 950 kwa each and two large hydro-generators with capacities of 25,000 kwa each. 50X1

c. Electrical motors (large and medium), with capacities ranging from 10-99 kwt; 100-999 kwt; 1000 and higher. Also, electrical motors of various types and capacities for cranes (DEK 12/1000, DEK 11/1000, DHK 141/750, DHK 151/1000, DEK 8/1000) and five electrical motors of the DM 151 type, explosion proof, with DO 15 type starters, were made for Poland in 1954.

d. Electrical motors (small):

AFW-4	capacity .25 kw	open electric motors
AFW-10	capacity 1 kw	
AFW-25	capacity 3 kw	
AFW-40	capacity 4.2 kw	
AFW-63	capacity 6.3 kw	
AFW-90	capacity 9.8 kw	
MFW-10	capacity 1.1 kw	closed electric motors
MFW-17	capacity 1.7 kw	
MFW-30	capacity 2.8 kw	
MFW-45	capacity not known	
MFW-55	capacity not known	
MFW-75	capacity not known	

An average of 1800 to 2000 of these motors were manufactured per month. The types produced varied because it depended on the customer's choice.

e. Electrical Devices:

Crane control shafts (val upravleniya)

Crane control boards

Crane resistance boxes

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Brake electro-magnets for cranes

Oil starters for electrical motors of medium capacity: DO-10, DO-11, DO-12, DO-14, DO-15. Switches from star to triangular connection for small motors up to 10-kilowatt capacity: FWSD-25 and FWDS-60 (25 and 60 amperes). The "Buchholz" relay apparatus (gas relays for transformers). Various control boards for transformers, electrical motors, and generators.

Acceptance Procedures

22. Whenever products were finished and ready for shipment, the plant management notified the office of Soviet Trade Representation which immediately sent out an engineer to inspect the goods. Approximately ten percent of total order was inspected. Source thought that the Soviet Trade Representation, located at 4 Wallebengasse, Vienna IV, was the agency through which USIA received its orders.

Financial Transactions

23. All monetary transactions, when dealing with the Soviet Union, were handled by the Soviet Military Bank #2111. Austrian banks were used when dealing with Austrian firms.

"Gost" System; Faulty Products

24. The plant was urged by USIA to utilize the "Gost" system, but in view of the fact that conversion tables were not available, "VDE" norms were utilized. Sometime in 1952, 19 transformers were shipped to the Soviet Union. After a short period of time, reports began to come in informing the plant of the transformers' failure. The last report came in October or November, bringing a total of faulty transformers to 13. All seemed to have burned out. Extensive conferences of the plant management took place trying to determine the cause. The last conference was held on 30 December 1954.

25. In Enclosure B is source's memory sketch of the AEG Union electrical equipment plant in Vienna, Austria. Following is the legend for this sketch. Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to numbers on the chart.

(1) Gate - solid iron, double flap. This was the main entrance to the plant. It was always open, and no guard was posted. Passes were not checked. Workers punched their time cards in the building where a watchman's office was located. One of his duties was to issue temporary passes for trucks entering the plant area. If someone wished to enter the plant on business, a visitor's pass was to be obtained from the watchman.

(2) Building - 20x10-12x6m. The building had a wooden skeleton, was brick-walled, and had a low-pitched gable roof. Windows were located along the northern side. Entrances are marked (W) (sliding door) and (E) (regular door). The following offices were located on the northern side of the building: First aid station, medical supply room, the local workers' union office, and sports center. On the southern side was the watchman's office and a parking space for plant cars (4) which were diagonally parked.

(3) Plant enclosure - for the most part, a stone wall, 1.5 to 2m high, but partly an iron rod fence. Buildings bordered the plant area in certain places.

(4) Electrical Motor Production Hall - this building was broken down into the following sections:

(a) Machine Shop Section - 60x30x25 to 30m; a single-story, steel-frame building with a brick wall and a glass-covered, gable, wood-truss roof. (See figure 13, Tab 1, Section OV, AIG). Two 20-ton overhead travelling cranes serviced the hall. They were installed on rails along the center section of the hall. One smaller overhead travelling crane, capacity unknown, was installed in the northern section of the shop. Windows, 3 to 4x7 m, were spaced along both sides of the building. The foreman's office was located in the northwest corner and the rest of the space was filled with machinery. With the exception of "a few" new milling and polishing machines, all other machinery in the shop was old. Breakdowns occurred quite often. The number of workers employed in this shop varied according to demand. Source could not approximate the number of machines constantly in operation. Electrical motor bodies, bolts, bearing housings, rotors, stators, shafts, and various parts for generators and transformers were distributed from here into various sections for assembly. Following is a list of the machinery in the machine shop:

1. 60 to 70 turning lathes. Specifications; center distance ½ to 3 m, center height - 100 to 300 mm. One lathe of this type had a center distance of 9 m, a center height of 900 mm. This lathe was bought in West Germany.

2. Milling machines; all were small in size, i.e., plate size: 750x250 to 300 mm.

3. Eight or nine vertical boring and turning machines. Bore diameters were 500 mm to 1½ m. One machine of this type was bought in West Germany. It had a bore diameter of 3½ m. A machine part up to 6 m in diameter could be finished on this machine.

4. Two boring machines. Spindle diameters: 80 mm; 180 mm, and weighing approximately 60 tons. The latter machine was bought in West Germany and was made by SCHIS (sic).

5. One planing machine. 3 x 1 m.

6. Four external grinders. Center distance: 500 mm to 2 m.

7. Two or three surface grinders. Plate dimensions: 300x500 mm.

8. Four or five transverse-planing machines: Carrier movement; 150 to 500 mm.

9. Five or six radial drilling machines. Bore diameter: 15 mm to 45 mm.

10. Winding machines. Number unknown.

11. Hydraulic press. Capacity: 150 tons - Source heard from workers that this press was very old and defective.

12. Various small sized drills and lathes, whose size source did not recall.

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(b) Pressing Section - 30x10 to 12 m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. All the pressing and stamping of parts for motors and transformers was done in the Pressing Section. Almost all machinery was old and broke down frequently. Machines were repaired in the plant. Following is a list of machinery used in this section:

1. One overhead travelling crane of 5-ton capacity.

2. 10 to 15 eccentric presses of 3 to 100 ton capacity.

3. Two grooving machines with a length of run of 250 mm and 150 mm.

4. Three or four cutters.

(c) Lacquering and Varnishing Section - 15x10 m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. Metal parts were lacquered and painted here.

(d) Small Motor Machine Shop - 20x10 m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. Lathes and boring machines were installed here and parts for small motors were made and then forwarded to other sections. The capacities of motors for which parts were made ranged from .25 kw to 10 kw. If this section could not handle all orders, part of the required work was done in the Machine Shop Section.

(e) Small Motor Assembly Section - 25mx10m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. Final assembly of small motors took place here. Work was done by hand. The only piece of machinery in this section was a small hydraulic press of 5 to 8 tons. Both men and women worked here.

(f) Foundry - consisting of two sections. Only aluminum casting for the electrical apparatus production department were made here. Aluminum scraps were smelted in small furnaces, then good aluminum was added. Only small parts were cast in this department, larger parts were ordered from the Biru (sic) Iron Works, located immediately south of this plant. The machinery in the foundry consisted of:

1. Injector casting press for pouring aluminum under pressure; German "Polak" make.

2. Five centrifugal casting presses for pouring aluminum under centrifugal pressure. The pressure on both these machines varied, according to the size and details of the parts to be cast and also on the amount of molten aluminum that the machine could inject at one time.

(g) Electrical Motor Winding Sections - consisting of two sections. One section was for small motors and the other for medium sized motors. Both sections were under one supervisor. Winding was done by hand. The section in which small motors were wound was equipped with several small winding benches.

(h) Impregnating Section - 15mx10m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. In this section, stator coils of small motors were submerged in lacquer (type ingredients unknown) containers. The type of lacquer depended upon the type of coils, size, and materials in the coil. Duration of baths was unknown. Parts were later dried in ovens for 12 hours. Larger parts for larger motors were simply sprayed with black paint and were left to dry nearby.

(i) Medium Motor Assembly Section - approximately 50 m long and 30 m wide. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. Electrical motors with capacities ranging from 10 kw to 250 kw, except large generators, were assembled here.

(j) Testing Stations - approximately 50x15 to 20 m. Other building specifications were the same as for the Machine Shop. All instruments and devices produced in the plant were tested here except the transformers and large generators. Old stationary "testing generators", number unknown, were arranged in several rows. These generators were referred to as "unformers". These "unformers" were converters (actually rectifiers) that changed Alternating Current (AC) to Direct Current (DC). "Unformers" were connected to other machines that tested motors and generators at various speeds, i.e., RPMs. Other instruments located in the testing stations included ohmmeters, voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters, tachometers, rheostats, and various other electrical devices and instruments. Two types of tests were made at the testing station:

1. "Type" testing for prototypes of new machines not yet in full production;

2. "Standard" testing for machines already in series production. Type testing is an exhaustive test on all capabilities, capacities, and performance of the machine. Standard testing only checks for possible defects in each individual machine and tests its performance.

(5) Transformer Department - 80 to 90x80x35 to 40 m. Other building specifications similar to the Machine Shop. One row of windows, 7x3m, was arranged along the north side of the building. A double row of smaller windows ran along the southern side, the upper row for the production hall, the lower for the offices. The department consisted of the following four sections:

(a) Assembly and Testing Section - Two 50-ton cranes travelled along this section on overhead suspended rails. A five-ton overhead crane ran alongside the large ones. Assembly of transformers and generators took place here. Parts were brought in from other sections, either by cranes or on carts. The testing sub-section was located in the southwest corner of the building where a testing pit for generators was built. The pit measured 6x5x5m. It was lined with concrete and was reinforced with iron plates along the walls. A similar pit located nearby was constantly covered with sheets of metal and was not in use. Transformers were tested nearby in a roped-off area, where the transformers were connected to respective electrical outlets. Testing lasted two to three days. This was a so-called intermediate testing station

(b) Transformer Winding Section - Two 10-ton overhead cranes travelled along the length of the building. Four or five winding benches were used for transformer winding. An oven for "vacuum drying" of transformer coils was also located here. The drying period depended upon coil size and the material utilized, i.e., cotton, silk, etc.

(c) Shipping Department - All finished products were delivered here for shipment. If necessary, products were either crated or packed. A railroad spur originated near this section of the building and ran in a general northerly direction. The spur allegedly joined the main rail line somewhere outside the plant. Finished products were also shipped out by trucks.

(d) Offices - Various small offices (foreman's offices, etc) and a storage room occupied this section of the building.

(6) Building - 25 to 30m x 15 to 18m x 12 to 15m. This building was two-stories high, brick, with a flat roof built of unknown material. On the first floor was an iron storage room where lubricants for machinery were also kept here. On the second floor was an apprentice training school. In view of the fact that this plant was in constant need of skilled personnel, this apprentice school was organized almost immediately after the war. The course lasted three years. Altogether 35 to 40 apprentices were trained simultaneously. No tuition was paid by the students. Theoretical lecturing took place in downtown Vienna, whereas practical instruction was given in the plant area. After completion of school, students were not obligated to work in this plant but normally accepted jobs offered here. The extent of training was unknown to source but he thought that the school graduated skilled technicians.

(7) Gate - Structural details same as the one described in (1). It was closed at all times.

(8) Storage Shed - 8mx8m. It was a wooden, single-story building with a gable roof made of unknown material. There were no windows. Paper was stored in this building.

(9) Timber Storage - A shed with open sides, 25 to 30mx10m. A shed-type roof rested on wooden poles. Boards, plywood, etc., for crating purposes were stored here.

(10) Road - Cobblestone, 6 to 8m wide. This was the only paved road within the plant premises.

(11) Welding and Insulating Shop -

(a) Welding Shop - A brick building 50 to 60mx20 to 25mx18 to 20m. It had two stories and a flat, tarpaper-covered roof. There was a row of large windows on the first floor, and a second row of smaller windows, 3mx4m, on the second floor. The building was damaged during the war and was reconstructed in 1947 to 1948. Machinery was installed in 1951 and 1952. Only the first floor was used. Two overhead travelling cranes of 5-ton and 10-ton capacity were observed in operation. A third crane was not in operation. Machinery in the welding shop consisted of one autogenous cutting machine, a pipe-bending machine, several welding electrically-operated aggregates. All welding was done in this section. Welding methods were both electrical and autogenous.

(b) Insulation Shop - 15 to 20mx12 to 15mx8m. The building was single-story and was built of brick. The machinery in the shop consisted of cylindrical winding benches, cutters, drying ovens, hand-operated hot presses, and a cylindrical winding machine for forming bakelite cylinders. The cylindrical winding machine consisted of three steel cylinders, around one of which paper impregnated with lacquer was wound. The other two cylinders exerted pressure on this cylinder. When the required thickness of this paper was wound around the cylinder, it was removed from the other two and placed into an oven for a specified period of time, where the lacquer baked and formed into bakelite. Upon completion of this operation, the wound cylinder was removed from the oven and the steel cylinder was taken out. The finished product was a hollow, bakelite cylinder. There was only one such machine in the shop, but all three cylinders could be changed, depending upon the size needed. There were hundreds of cylinders of different sizes stored at the plant.

(c) The foreman's office and instrument storage room - 10mx5mx6m, a brick single-storied building.

(12) Mess Hall - 35 to 40mx15 to 20mx12m. An apparent brick and plastered building with a wood-truss roof of unknown cover. Approximately 500 persons were fed in three sittings.

(13) Shed - 12mx5mx6m; a wood, single-storied building with a gable roof and no windows. Metal scraps were kept in the shed.

(14) Storage Area - enclosed with a stone wall. It was 30 to 35m at its longest point, 10 to 15m at its widest. Coal, oil, and lubricants were stored in this area. Two oil tanks with an estimated capacity of 10 tons were installed on a concrete base in the area. They contained all the oil used throughout the plant. The supply of oil on hand was good for two days. Oil was supplied by rail. Coal was also brought by rail. A gasoline pump for the eight plant vehicles, four passenger cars and four trucks was located slightly east at (5). Gasoline tanks of unknown capacity were buried underground.

(15) Boiler House - 30mx25m; a brick, single-storied building with unknown roof structure. A 35 to 40m-high brick smokestack was located east of the building. Out of four furnaces, three were coal-fired and one was oil-fed. One coal furnace was out of operation. Pipelines led underground to various buildings.

(16) Shed - 20 to 25mx10mx4m; a wood, single-storied building with unknown roof structure. Wooden shavings were stored here.

(17) Carpentry Shop - 40mx25mx6 to 7m; a single-storied building with a gable, tarpaper-covered roof. All woodwork for plant needs, e.g., wooden parts for transformers, was done here. All kinds of wood-working machinery was installed in this shop. During work shortages in this department, workers were sent to various plant production halls.

(18) Storage - 40mx10mx6m; a brick, single-storied building with a flat roof built of unknown materials. Wooden molds and good quality timber were stored here. The office of the plant superintendent, who was in charge of physcial maintenance of buildings and area, was also located here. Part of the building was unoccupied.

50X1

(19) Gate - a wooden double flap gate which was closed when not in use. Freight cars on the spur (20) were pushed into the plant area through this gate. It was not guarded.

(20) Rail Spur - a double-tracked rail with wooden ties on a gravel bed. The spur joined the main railroad line somewhere west of the plant. There were several other rail spurs in the plant area but they were deserted and deteriorated.

(21) Bicycle Shed - an area covered with a metal roof. Bicycle stands for workers were under the roof.

(22) Plant Administration Building consisting of three sections: The first section was 35 to 40mx18m to 20mx30m. The building was brick and plaster, four stories high, with a flat roof. All four floors of this section were in use. The second section was 18 to 20m x 20mx20m. The building was brick and plaster, three stories high. Only the first and the second floors were in use. The third section was 40x20mx20m; a brick and plaster building. This part of the building was not used at all. The basement was occupied by technical and commercial archive sections and a workers' canteen.

Administration Offices:

First floor (A&B)	General Management Commercial Section Planning Section Technical Management Telephone Exchange Business Section
Second floor	Personnel Section Payroll Section Calculation Section Bookkeeping Section Cashier's Office Supply Section Stenographers' Office
Third floor (A)	Office of the Chief of the Technical Section Warehouse Section Standardization Section Production Preparation Section
Fourth floor (A)	Drafting and Technical Planning Section Designers' Office

Enclosures: A - Organization Chart of AEG Union
B - Plant Lay-out of AEG Union

1. [redacted] 50X1

2. [redacted] Comment: Probably Vereinigte Oesterreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke A.G., Linz. 50X1

3. [redacted] Comment: Ranshofen Aluminiumwerke G.M.B.H., Vienna.

4. [redacted] Comment: Wiener Kabel & Metallwerke A.G.

5. [redacted] Comment: Probably Felten & Guilleaume A.G., Vienna.

50X1

50X1

6. [redacted] Comment: Ariadne Draht- & Kabelwerke G.m.b.H., Vienna.

7. [redacted] Comment: Sichtermann Draht- & Kabelwerke G.m.b.H., Vienna. 50X1

8. [redacted] Comment: Berndorfer Metallwaren Fabrik A.G.

9. [redacted] Comment: Elin A.G. fuer elektrische Industrie, Vienna.

10. [redacted] Comment: Isovolta Oesterreichisches Isolierstoffwerk, r Graz.

11. [redacted] Comment: Rembrandtin Lackfabrik Julius Seidler, Vienna.

12. [redacted] Comment: Raab, Karcher G.m.b.H., Vienna.